

CITY OF MAPLE VALLEY
ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS & DATA
2008



Provided for the Residents by:

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City of Maple Valley Administration

MAYOR	Laure Iddings
DEPUTY MAYOR	Glenn T. Smith
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Layne Barnes Noel Gerken Laure Iddings Linda Johnson Victoria Laise Jonas David Pilgrim Glenn T. Smith
CITY MANAGER	Christy Todd
2008 CHIEFS OF POLICE	Chiefs Scott Somers & Michelle Bennett



From Your Police Chiefs

March 2009

Dear Citizens, Businesses and Visitors of Maple Valley,

On behalf of the men and women of the Maple Valley Police Department, and the King County Sheriff's Office, we would like to thank you for the honor of serving you. Delivering high quality professional police services is more challenging today than ever before. Like most of you have experienced, our world has become more complex and challenging. This report is designed to help you better understand trends in crime and traffic accidents, and to tell you how we are doing as a community on our goal of being a safe, quality place to live, visit and do business.

The mission of the Maple Valley Police Department is to prevent crime and create an environment where people feel safe, while providing quality, professional law enforcement services designed to improve public safety.



To realize our mission, we have established the following goals: (1) To reduce crime and fear of crime. (2) To improve traffic safety. (3) To safely respond to and resolve emergency calls and incidents. (4) To accomplish our mission in an effective and efficient manner consistent with the core values of the Maple Valley Police Department and the King County Sheriff's Office. We strive to accomplish these goals through the following strategies.



Crime Prevention

Our first priority is to prevent crime from occurring in the first place. We strive to accomplish this through community education, collaboration and mobilization. Maple Valley sponsors Neighborhood Block Watch, Business Watch, Vacation Check, Anti-Bullying, Cyber-Bullying, National Night Out and other educational programs. We also support youth education programs, including in-school safety presentations at our local elementary schools and a thriving police youth Explorer program.

Additionally, we have a storefront community police officer who works with a cadre of volunteers to assist homeowner associations with community meetings, security surveys and crime prevention through environmental design programs. Finally, we have instituted an Auto Theft-Car Prowl program, a Crime Free Multi-Housing program, and a number of other programs to prevent crime from occurring.

When we look back over the year, 40 of our residential burglaries occurred without forced entry. What that means is that doors were left open or locks were not locked. A number of our car prowls had valuables in plain sight without doors being locked. A number of stolen cars had keys in the ignition with the engine running. You can hope not to be a crime victim ("passive") or you can choose not to be a crime victim, which means that you are an "active" participant in crime prevention.

Apprehension of Offenders

If our efforts to prevent crime fail, we want to do everything within our power to hold those who choose to commit crime accountable. This is especially true of repeat offenders and career criminals who disproportionately victimize our community. We strive to accomplish this through the use of high quality crime analysis, criminal intelligence, and technology to improve our ability to identify, monitor, apprehend and prosecute offenders.

Fostering a Sense of Security

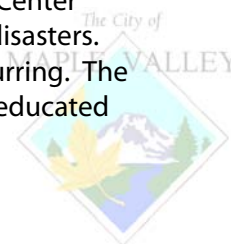
Fear leads to avoidance and abandonment of areas which in turn allows undesirable activities and crime to take over. Neighbors working together in prevention activities have kept this type of activity from developing and have reclaimed areas in other communities. Organized crime prevention activities, sometimes as simple as walking trails, help keep healthy areas from becoming unhealthy.

Improving Traffic Safety

Maple Valley Police have worked hard to reduce deaths, injuries and property damage associated with traffic accidents. We study where, when and how accidents occur with other city departments. We partner with the King County Traffic Safety Coalition, the Washington State Traffic Safety Commission, King County Public Health and Tahoma School District to help educate drivers and to conduct enforcement emphasis for impaired drivers, speeding and other dangerous driving behaviors. We help insure proper child seat installation with the South King County Child Passenger Safety Coalition. We also conduct bicycle rodeos at elementary schools to insure equipment safety and helmet fit while teaching safe bicycling habits.

Safe Response to and Resolution of Critical Incidents and Emergencies

Our goal is to prevent serious incidents from occurring in the first place. We have programs specifically designed to work with our schools against bullying and juvenile drinking to prevent crimes against youth. On a community level, the Greater Maple Valley Emergency Coordination Center (GMVECC) has helped to insure that plans are in place to handle larger emergencies and disasters. Ongoing training and equipping of emergency personnel and the community is also occurring. The GMECC hosts an Emergency Fair on an annual basis to help insure that the community is educated and prepared for any emergency that comes its way.



Professional, Responsive and cost-effective Service

We strive to be good stewards of your trust and tax dollars. Quick identification of patterns of crime and disorder, establishment of goals and performance measures, rapid response to in-progress calls, and programs designed to educate and increase community involvement are all efforts designed to meet or exceed your expectations of us as your police department. We have established an annual Citizens Academy designed to further educate you about your police department and ensure a high level of transparency. We hope you will consider joining our crime prevention efforts and perhaps even volunteer your time to help us serve your neighbors.

Thank You

This report shows some good news regarding crime in Maple Valley. Part I crime, the most serious crimes, remained low with the city enjoying one of the lowest rates for a city its size in the state. Part II crimes dropped 6% and reported domestic violence related incidents dropped 13.8%. Traffic collisions dropped 11.0%. Some of these results are the result of socio-economic factors outside of police control. Some are the result of the strategies and collaborative efforts listed above. We urge you to continue to educate yourself and become involved in the community to insure a safe, quality place in which to live, raise your families, conduct business, attend school, worship and visit.

Please feel free to contact us if we can be of service at (425) 413-5158 and thank you again for allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Somers and Michelle Bennett
2008 Chiefs of Police



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About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report

The Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Maple Valley Police Department to support its mission, goals, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of Maple Valley residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of Maple Valley Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Research, Planning and Informational Services and Contracts Units. Questions about the report can be directed to the Maple Valley chief of police.

The Police Service Highlights section gives a narrative of police efforts and year-to-year comparisons of selected crime and police service data. Most of the data in this section is taken from the Police Services Data section unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

The Police Service Data section provides further detailed crime and police service data. Please note that numbers in this section may differ slightly from numbers in the Police Services Highlights due to rounding differences.

Maple Valley Police Department Mission, Goals, & Core Values

Mission

The mission of the Maple Valley Police Department is to prevent crime and create an environment where people feel safe, while providing quality, professional law enforcement services designed to improve public safety.

Core Values

The Maple Valley Police are committed to the core values of Leadership, Integrity, Service and Teamwork. We firmly believe in our core values and let these values guide all work that we do in the community.

Goals & Objectives

In order to realize this mission, the City of Maple Valley Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal #1: Reduce crime and the fear of crime

Objective: Use information for crime analysis

Objective: Apprehend offenders

Objective: Prevent crime

Objective: Improve residents' feeling of security

Goal #2: Improve Traffic Safety

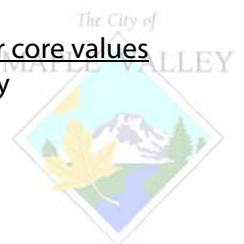
Objective: Reduce traffic collisions through education, engineering and enforcement

Goal #3: Safely respond to and resolve emergency calls and incidents

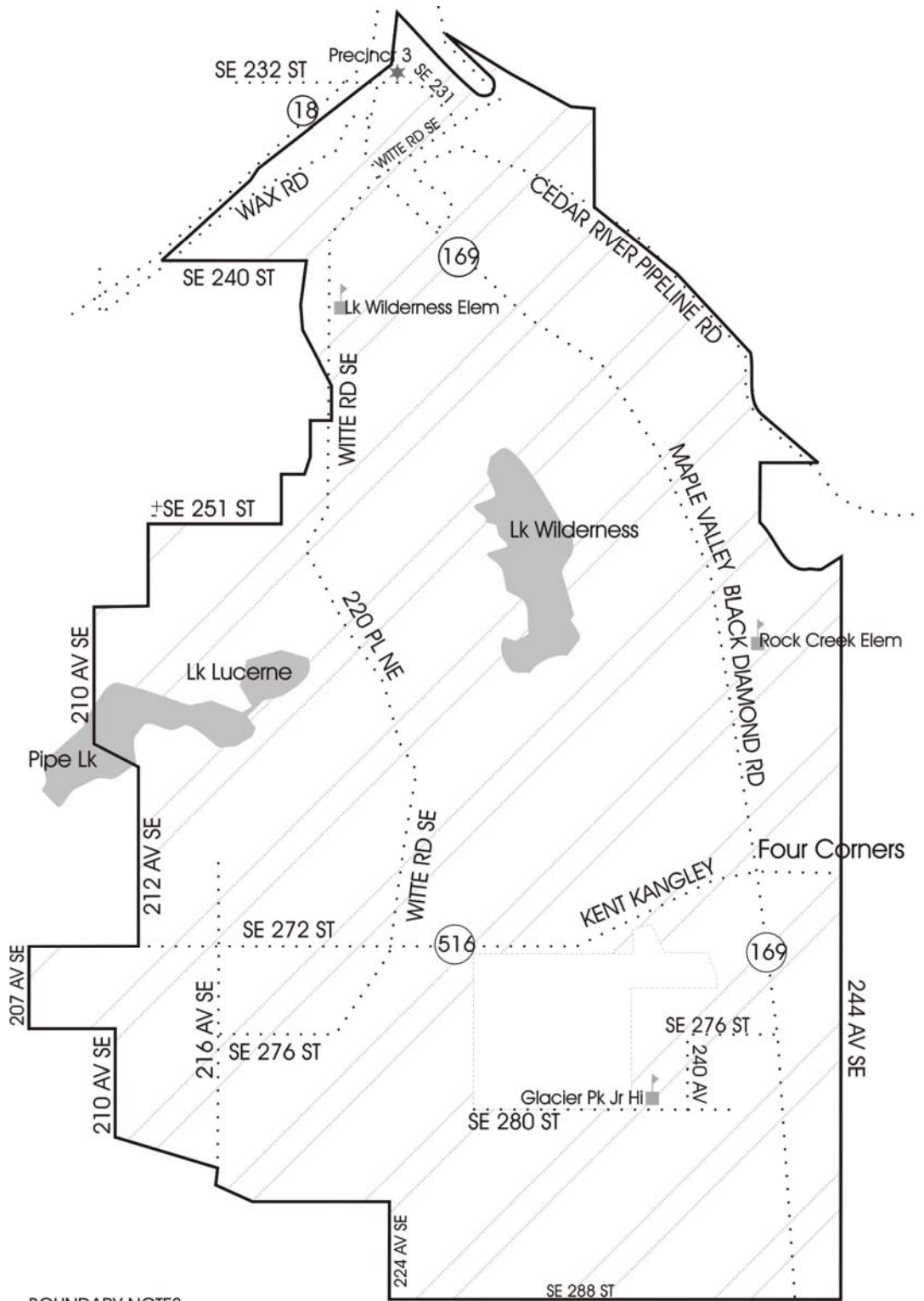
Objective: Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery

Goal #4: Accomplish our mission in an effective and efficient manner consistent with our core values

Objective: Provide responsive, cost effective, and professional services to the community



City of Maple Valley Patrol Area



BOUNDARY NOTES

HY 18 - Is in unincorporated KC

SE 272 ST - the roadway btwn 207 & 212 AV SE is in unincorporated KC

SE 288 ST - the roadway btwn 224 AV SE & 244 AV SE is in unincorporated KC

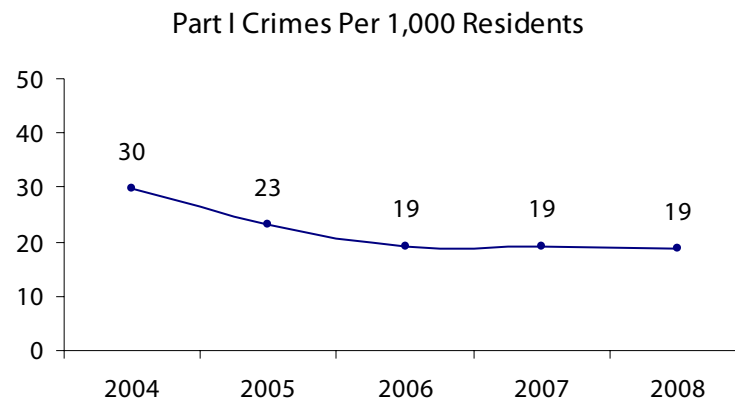


City of Maple Valley **Police Service Highlights** 2008



Maple Valley's Crime Rate

The Crime Rate is a calculation of the number of Part I Crimes divided by population in thousands. Part I Crimes is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.



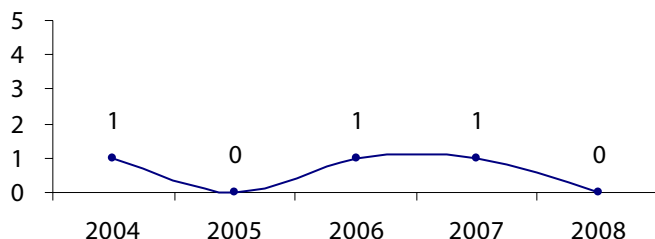
Source: Police Services Data



Part I Violent Crimes against People

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against people.” The following are Maple Valley’s Part I Violent Crimes.

Murder

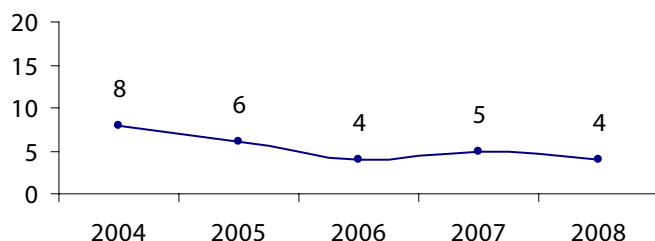


Source for all below: Police Services Data

Murder

The following situations are not included in this crime classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are counted as aggravated assaults.

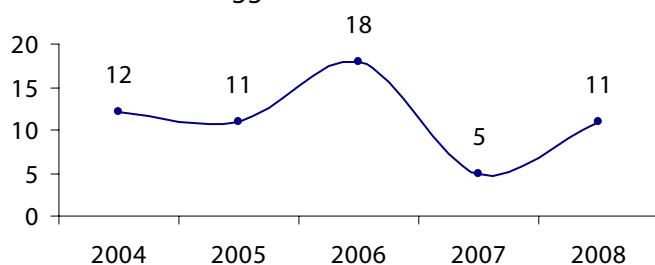
Rape



Rape

Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included in this count. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

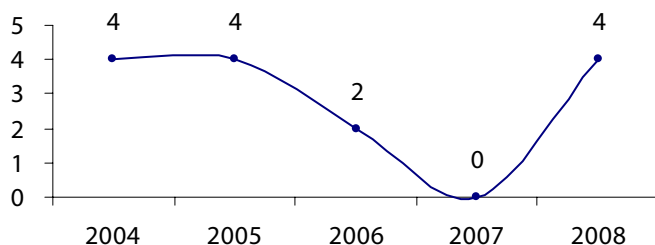
Aggravated Assault



Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Robbery



Robbery

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, threat of force, violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

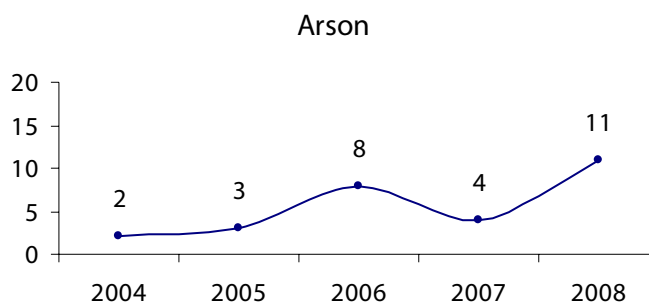


Part I Non-Violent Crimes against Property

The second group of Part I Crimes is known as “non-violent crimes,” “crimes against property,” or “property crimes.” The following are Maple Valley’s Part I Crimes against Property. Information about vehicle theft, also included in this category, can be found with traffic and automobile incident information.

Arson

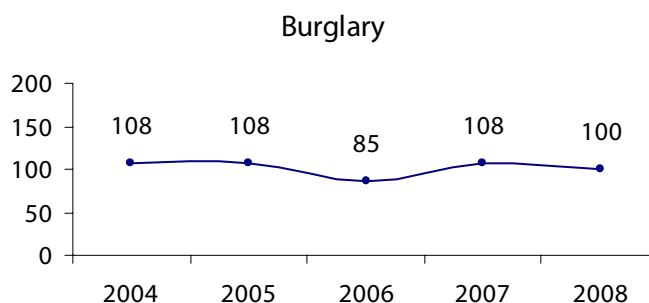
Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.



Source for all below: Police Services Data

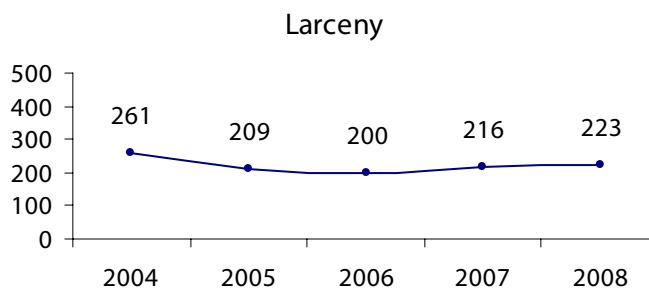
Burglary (breaking or entering)

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a commercial or residential structure with the intent to commit a crime. Attempted forcible entry is included.



Larceny (except vehicles)

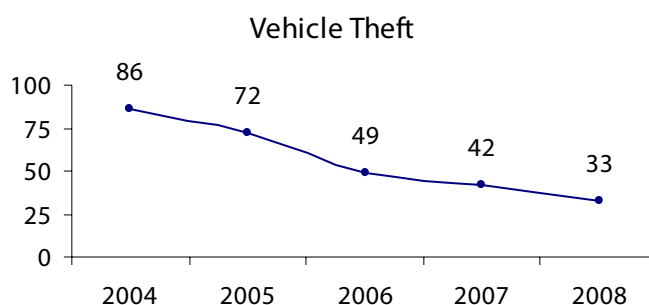
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property of any value amount from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, forgery, check fraud, and like crimes are excluded.



Traffic and Automobile Incident Information

Vehicle theft

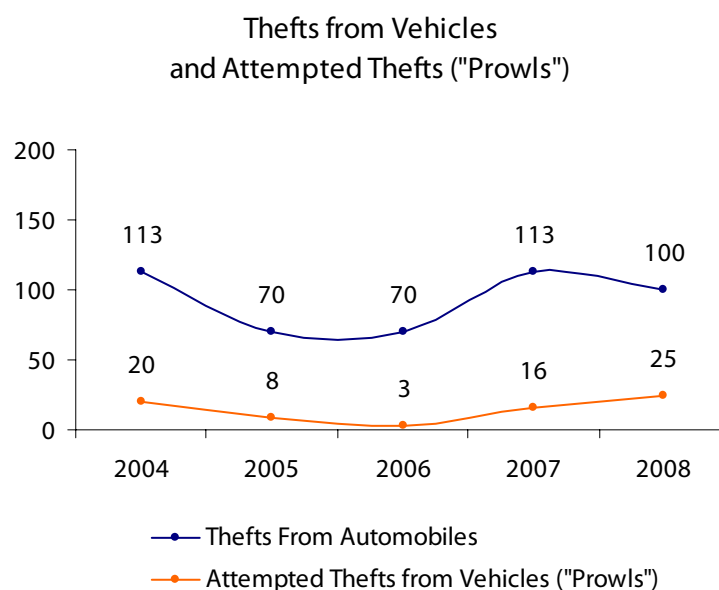
Vehicle theft is included in Part I Crimes against Property. It is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which is defined as being self-propelled and running on a land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.



Source: Police Services Data

Thefts and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls") from Automobiles

A theft or attempted theft ("prowl") from an automobile is the act or attempted act of taking something from the inside of an automobile.

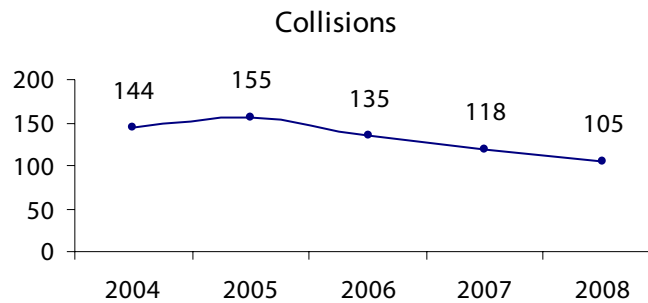


Source: Police Services Data and CAD System



Traffic Collisions

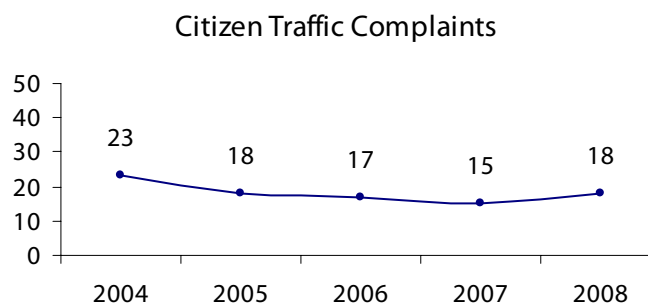
Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality vehicle collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions are excluded from this category.



Source: CAD System

Citizen Traffic Complaints

Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly, while others become the site of on-going traffic enforcement projects.

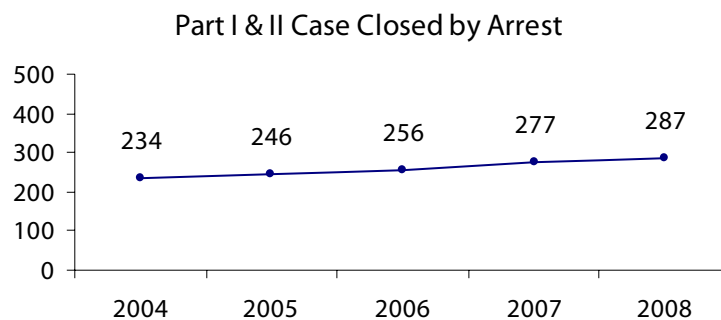


Source: CAD System



Part I & II Cases Closed by Arrest

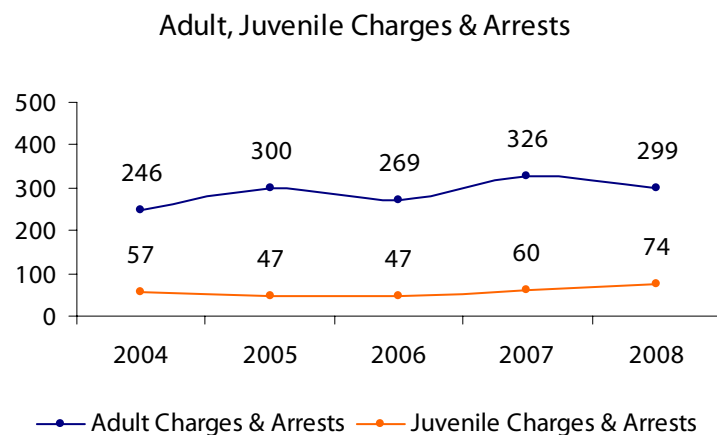
The cases below represent incidents where an officer or detective has recommended that the King County Prosecutor's Office file criminal charges against the case suspect. These criminal charges may result in an arrest or another form of punitive action, such as a citation. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.



Source: KCSO RPIS Unit

Adult and Juvenile Charges and Arrests

One or more charges can result from a single arrest. Charges also can be filed when probable cause exists against a person who may not have been arrested. The following are the total number of felony and misdemeanor charges and arrests by adult and juvenile status.



Source: Police Services Data



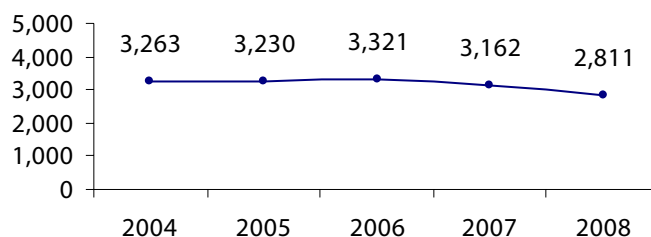
Calls for Police Assistance

The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a "dispatched call for service."

In addition to dispatched calls for service, 911 center operators can take certain types of reports over the phone through alternative call handling (ACH). This allows police officers more time to respond to those who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

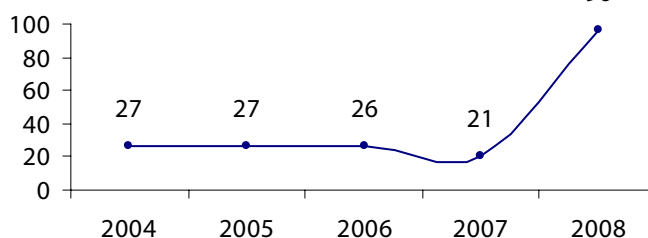
Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS) and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.

Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS)

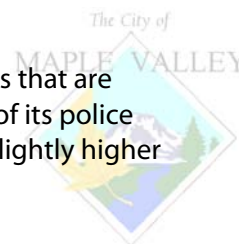


Source for all below: CAD System

Alternative Call Handling (ACH)



Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): The number of DCFS shown here includes calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and that are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Total DCFS counts, as shown in the Police Service Data section, may be slightly higher (usually less than 5 percent higher).



Response Times to High Priority Calls

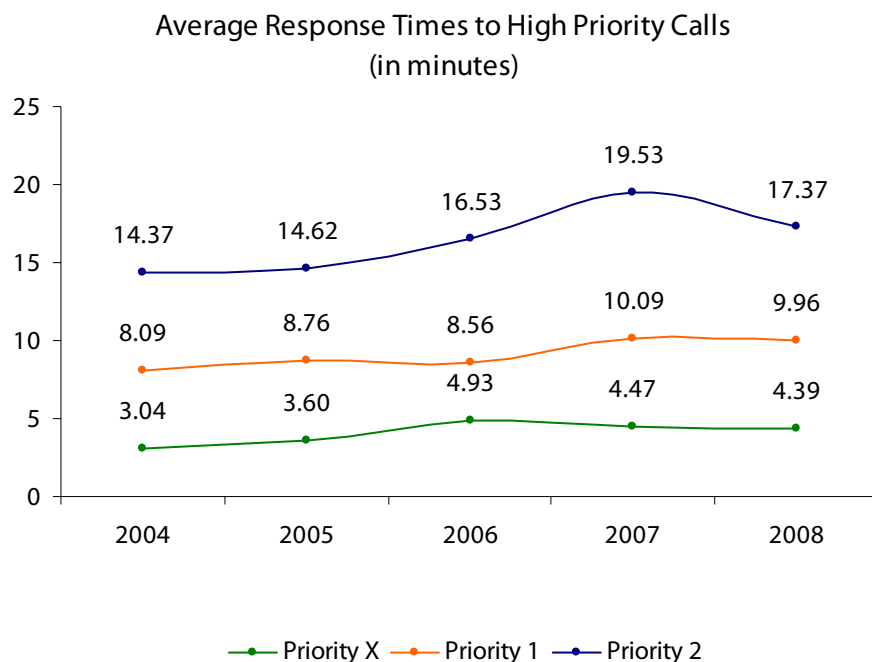
When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a "priority" based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

"Priority X" designates critical dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

"Priority 1" designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

"Priority 2" designates prompt dispatches. These are calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Following are the City of Maple Valley's Police response times for the above priority calls. Response times include all time from the receipt of a phone call to the moment an officer arrives at the location of the incident.



Source: Police Services Data

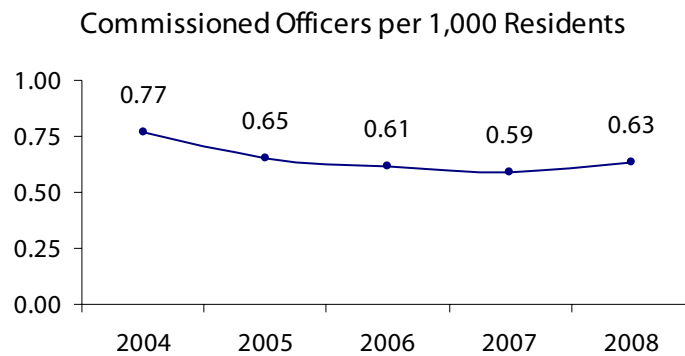


Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.



Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

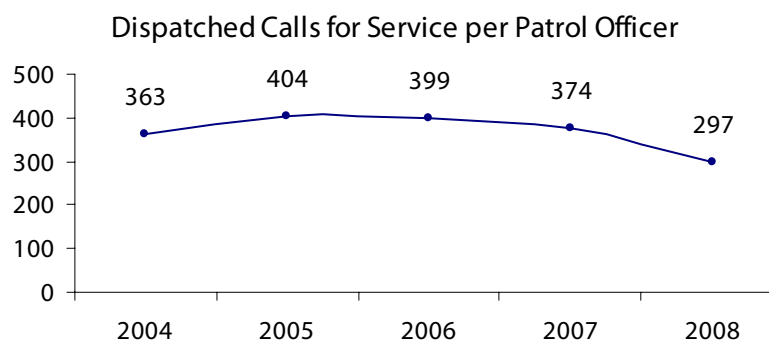
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Maple Valley for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for the city. It does not include professional (i.e. non-commissioned) support staff.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls Maple Valley pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations, called "on views"). Also, the numbers below are *patrol only* and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

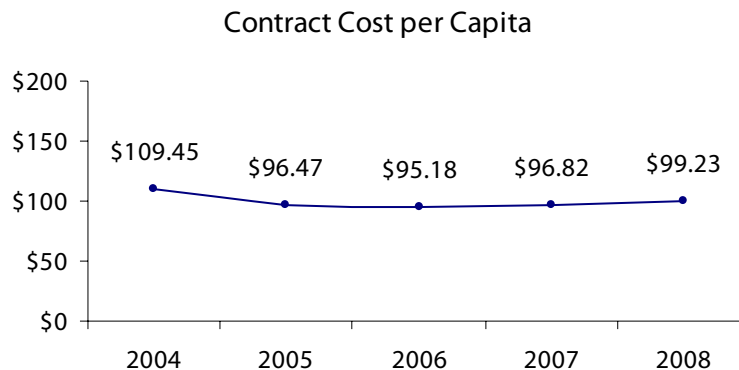


Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of Maple Valley contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- More experienced officers to select from for city staffing
- Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

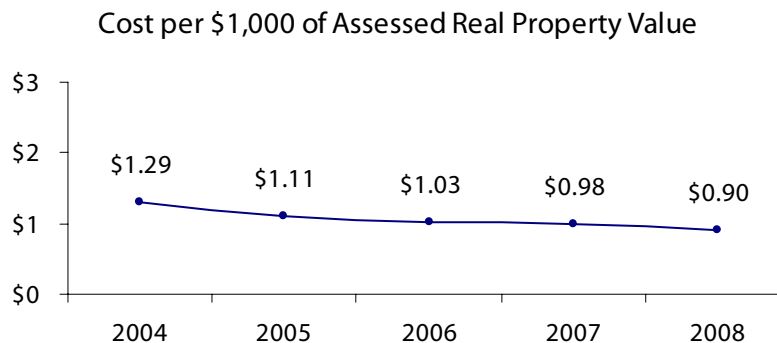
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Maple Valley may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected in the contract cost per capita, which shows the contract cost for police services divided by Maple Valley's population.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost per \$1,000 of assessed real property value shows Maple Valley's contract cost in relationship to the property values of Maple Valley.



Source: King County Assessor's Office

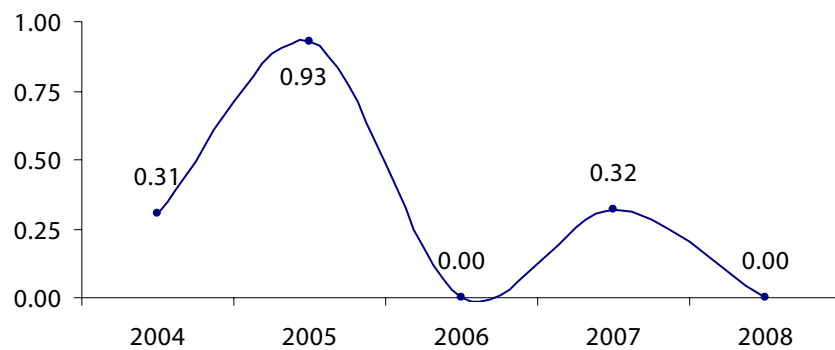


Complaints against Officers

Complaints against city police officers can originate from the public or internal police department personnel. When a complaint is made, the King County Sheriff's Office Internal Investigations Unit (IIU), which reports directly to the Sheriff, will review the complaint and determine whether a formal complaint investigation should be made. The following are the total number of internal and external complaints that were formally investigated for City of Maple Valley officers:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Complaints	1	3	0	1	0
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	3,263	3,230	3,321	3,162	2,811

Complaints per 1,000 Dispatched Calls for Service



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations Unit



City Cost Comparison

The city cost comparison study is conducted annually by the King County Sheriff's Office Contracts Unit. The study accounts for city budget differences and may factor in (or factor out) certain line items in an effort to allow for "apples-to-apples" comparison between cities.

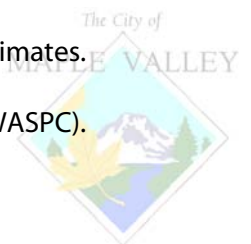
Maple Valley's cost per capita shown here is different than the contract cost per capita, which only includes Maple Valley's law enforcement contract paid to the county. The following budget information is obtained from the city's budget, which may include funding for extra police services.

City	2007 Crime Rate	2008 Police Budget	2008 Population	2008 Budgeted Sworn	Cost/ Capita	Cost/ Sworn	Sworn/ 1000
Auburn	69.40	\$15,923,245	67,005	114.00	\$238	\$139,678	1.70
Bellevue	36.70	\$37,801,001	119,200	182.00	\$317	\$207,698	1.53
Black Diamond	13.80	\$1,566,071	4,155	12.00	\$377	\$130,506	2.89
Bothell	24.60	\$10,603,869	32,860	58.00	\$323	\$182,825	1.77
Burien	60.70	\$6,987,800	31,540	42.67	\$222	\$163,764	1.35
Covington	31.10	\$2,603,802	17,360	16.18	\$150	\$160,927	0.93
Des Moines	34.60	\$9,372,497	29,180	47.00	\$321	\$199,415	1.61
Duvall	5.80	\$1,792,879	5,925	11.50	\$303	\$155,903	1.94
Federal Way	58.90	\$20,039,662	88,040	136.00	\$228	\$147,350	1.54
Issaquah	35.30	\$5,558,325	26,320	33.00	\$211	\$168,434	1.25
Kenmore	24.10	\$2,782,510	20,220	16.78	\$138	\$165,823	0.83
Kent	62.60	\$27,400,220	86,980	130.00	\$315	\$210,771	1.49
Kirkland	40.90	\$13,276,154	48,410	69.00	\$274	\$192,408	1.43
Lynnwood	85.00	\$11,369,500	35,680	79.00	\$319	\$143,918	2.21
Maple Valley	19.00	\$2,192,818	20,480	12.94	\$107	\$169,460	0.63
Medina	22.70	\$1,827,941	2,955	12.94	\$619	\$141,263	4.38
Mercer Island	18.10	\$4,681,174	22,650	35.50	\$207	\$131,864	1.57
Mukilteo	30.10	\$3,878,951	20,050	29.00	\$193	\$133,757	1.45
Newcastle	23.80	\$1,321,953	9,720	8.64	\$136	\$153,004	0.89
Normandy Park	21.30	\$1,637,270	6,425	12.00	\$255	\$136,439	1.87
North Bend	33.40	\$1,309,310	4,710	7.75	\$278	\$168,943	1.65
Puyallup	86.70	\$12,905,584	36,930	58.00	\$349	\$222,510	1.57
Redmond	34.90	\$12,726,052	51,320	42.50	\$248	\$299,437	0.83
Renton	71.60	\$18,617,149	78,780	123.00	\$236	\$151,359	1.56
Sammamish	14.00	\$3,916,490	40,550	25.76	\$97	\$152,038	0.64
SeaTac	74.80	\$7,795,040	25,720	46.08	\$303	\$169,163	1.79
Seattle	64.50	\$235,716,886	592,800	1,308.00	\$398	\$180,212	2.21
Shoreline	34.30	\$9,037,739	53,440	54.53	\$169	\$165,739	1.02
Tukwila	170.70	\$11,752,739	18,080	68.00	\$650	\$172,834	3.76
Woodinville	48.20	\$2,110,721	10,560	13.27	\$200	\$159,060	1.26
All Contract City Averages (weighted)					\$171	\$163,770	1.04
Non-Contract City Averages (weighted)					\$334	\$179,050	1.86



Data sources:

1. City budgets are found on city websites or via city finance personnel.
2. Population is from Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimates.
3. Total sworn numbers are from city budgets.
4. Crime rates are from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC).
Crime rates for 2008 were not yet released at this report's publish date.



City of Maple Valley **Police Service Data** 2008



CRIME SUMMARY

	2007	2008	Percent Change	Crime Rate	Total 2008 Cases Closed
Part I Offenses					
Criminal Homicide	1	0	-100.0%	0.00	0
Forcible Rape (incl. Attempts)	5	4	-20.0%	0.20	0
Robbery	0	4	N/A	0.20	1
Aggravated Assault	5	11	120.0%	0.54	3
Burglary, Commercial	41	24	-41.5%	1.17	0
Burglary, Residential	67	76	13.4%	3.71	12
Larceny, over \$250	94	104	10.6%	5.08	8
Larceny, under \$250	122	119	-2.5%	5.81	4
Vehicle Theft	42	33	-21.4%	1.61	4
Arson	4	11	175.0%	0.54	5
Total Part I Offenses	381	386	1.3%	18.85	37
Total Part II Offenses	562	528	-6.0%	25.78	57

NOTE:

The crime rate is calculated on the basis of 1,000 people (i.e., number of crimes per 1,000 people). The population is 20,480.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

	2007	2008	Percent Change
Dispatched calls for service	3,300	2,878	-12.8%
Adult charges/arrests	326	299	-8.3%
Juvenile charges/arrests	60	74	23.3%
Officers assaulted	2	1	-50.0%
Total gang-related incidents	4	8	100.0%
Total domestic violence related incidents	80	69	-13.8%
Hate crimes/malicious harassment reports	2	0	-100.0%

NOTE:

The number of DCFS shown here includes all calls recorded by the Emergency 911 Communications Center as being city calls. However, this number may be slightly higher than the number of DCFS shown in the Police Service Highlights section, which reports only those calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Actual DCFS counts shown here are usually less than 5 percent higher.



Part One Offenses	
Criminal Homicide	0
Rape	3
Child Rape	1
Attempted Rape	0
Robbery, Highway	1
Robbery, Commercial	0
Robbery, Gas Station	0
Robbery, Chain Store	0
Robbery, Residence	1
Robbery, Bank	1
Robbery, Misc.	1
Robbery, Carjack	0
Assault, Firearm	2
Assault, Knife	0
Assault, ODW	2
Assault, Hands	7
Commercial Burglary, FE	17
Commercial Burglary, NF	6
Commercial Burglary, ATT	1
Residential Burglary, FE	31
Residential Burglary, NF	40
Residential Burglary, ATT	5
Larceny, +\$250	103
Larceny, -\$250	119
Auto Theft	32
Truck-Bus Theft	0
Other Vehicle Theft	1
Theft Boat/RV	1
Arson Confirmed	11
Total	386

NOTE:

The number of DCFS (Dispatched Calls for Service) shown here includes all calls recorded by the Emergency 911 Communications Center as being city calls. However, this number may be slightly higher than the number of DCFS shown in the Police Service Highlights section, which reports only those calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Actual DCFS counts shown here are usually less than 5 percent higher.

Larceny Offenses	
Auto Parts & Accessories	14
Bicycles	7
Coin Operated Machine Device	0
Gas	5
Non-specific Category	35
Pickpocket	0
Purse Snatch	1
Shoplifting	26
Taken from Auto	100
Taken from Building	35
Total	223

Part Two Offenses	
Assault Fourth	32
Total Forgery/Fraud	85
Stolen Property	1
Vandalism	90
Weapons Violations	4
Commercial Vice	0
Total Sexual Offenses	20
Gambling	0
Total Family/Juvenile	90
DWI	37
Liquor Violations	13
Disorderly Conduct	0
Kidnapping	0
Trespass	28
Opium, coke, etc.	2
Marijuana	3
Synthetic Narcotics	2
Other Narcotics	0
Hate Crimes	0
Viol. of Court Orders (Misd)	17
Viol. of Court Orders (Felony)	0
All other	104
Total	528

Dispatched Calls for Service	
2008	2,878

Response Times	
Priority	Avg Time in Mins.
X	4.39
1	9.96
2	17.37
3	42.06

ADULT AND JUVENILE CHARGES, ARRESTS, AND CITATIONS

	Adult Felony	Adult Misdemeanor	Juvenile Felony	Juvenile Misdemeanor	Total Adults and Juveniles
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	1	0	2	0	3
Robbery	0	0	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault	3	0	0	0	3
Burglary	6	0	3	0	9
Larceny	3	24	0	4	31
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Assault, Fourth	0	30	0	5	35
Arson	0	0	10	3	13
Counterfeiting/Forgery	3	0	0	0	3
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	2	0	0	0	2
Vandalism	2	8	4	5	19
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution - Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense (No Rape)	3	0	1	0	4
Narcotics/Drug Violation	20	10	0	1	31
Marijuana	0	9	0	1	10
Gambling, Other	0	0	0	0	0
DWI	0	42	0	3	45
Liquor Violation	0	20	0	24	44
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0
Other (except Traffic)	7	31	1	4	43
Traffic	2	73	0	2	77
TOTAL	52	247	22	52	373

NOTE:

Charges include all adults and juveniles booked, cited and charged in absentia. Charges do not include persons that are booked on warrants each quarter.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adult Arrests

An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or booked. More specifically:

1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations which are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is only counted once.

Cases Cleared /Clearance

The solving of an offense by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

CASE CLOSURE DEFINITIONS

Cleared by Arrest:

A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance:

A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested out of the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

Unfounded:

Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses.

Administrative Clearance:

This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet. Investigations reveal who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person.

Inactive:

This category is used when all investigative leads are exhausted and the case can not be closed by any of the above classifications.

Dispatched Calls for Service

This includes calls received in the Communications Center which result in one or more patrol cars being dispatched.



Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other crimes. Virtually any crime can be classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, Domestic Violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Part I Offenses

This category is commonly known as the "Crime Index." Crimes include criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault (which excludes simple assaults), burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

Violent Crimes (Part 1)

These are a sub-classification of Part I Offenses which encompass murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Part II Offenses

This category includes all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I. Crimes include other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution or commercial vice...i.e. statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc.), drug violations, gambling, offenses against the family and children, driving under the influence, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.

Response Times/Priorities

Priority X - Critical Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that pose an obvious threat to the safety of persons. Examples include shootings, stabbings and in-progress crimes such as robberies or burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and suspect exists.

Priority 1 - Immediate Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes that have just occurred where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.

Priority 2 - Prompt Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Priority 3 - Routine Dispatch. This category is used for those calls where response time is not a critical factor. Examples include burglaries and larcenies that are not in progress, audible alarms, or other routine reports.

